Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- Salt Fork division.
    - Cave Creek gypsums.
    - Flower-pot shales.
    - Cedar Hills sandstones.
    - Salt Plain measures.
    - Harper sandstones.

Big Blue Series.

- Summer division.
    - Wellington shales.
    - Geuda Salt measures.
- Flint Hills division.
    - Chase limestones.
    - Neosha shales.

A statement of particular significance and interest is that "In the past four decades geologists have repeatedly shown that the passage from the Carboniferous to the Permian system in Kansas is gradual and includes an interval of so-called Permo-Carboniferous rocks which combine the faunæ of both systems. The evidence of continuity and the question of the proper disposal of these intermediate rocks have led to much difference of opinion, some even having gone to the extreme of abandoning the Permian as a system of age, merging it in the Carboniferous, in attempting to avoid the difficulty of the situation. The Permian in America, is, however, a great and widely distributed system, difficult of diagnosis, though it may often be, from paucity of palæontological data. It is finely developed in Texas, where it has great thickness and has been found to have occasional fossiliferous horizons to within less than 300 feet of its summit. The Permian of the Kansas-Oklahoma basin undoubtedly has many similarities to that of Texas, but it is probably on only one or two of the terranes of the upper Permian, especially in the medicine lodge gypsum, that stratigraphic continuity or even parallelism of physico-geographic conditions can be traced between them. It therefore seems necessary to treat the Permian north and south of the Ouachita mountain system as belonging to two distinct basins, and profitless to attempt divisional correlation between them."

CHARLES R. KEYES.

Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Finnischen Expeditionen nach der Halbinsel Kola, pp. 857 and numerous plates and maps, Helsingfors, 1890–92.

The expeditions referred to in the title were sent out by the Finnish Society of Botany and Zoölogy, the University of Helsingfors and some private parties in 1887–89–92. The object was the study of the fauna and flora, geology, geography, and meteorology of the Kola peninsula or Russian Lapland which lies between the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It is roughly 200 by 300 miles in area and was practically an unknown territory, the largest on the map of Europe. Moreover, the region presents some peculiarly interesting features. It is a moderately high and smooth area almost entirely within the Arctic circle. It was almost directly in the path of the Scandinavian ice-sheet as it advanced into Russia. It also promised to throw some light on the transition from the Scandinavian "Urgebirge" into the sedimentary formations of North Russia or from the Alpine regions of the west to the flat Tundras of the East. The scientists of the party were Dr. R. Enwald and Professor J. A. Palmen, zoölogists, Drs. V. F. Brotherus and A. O. Kihlman, botanists, Dr. W. Ramsay, geologist and Mag. A. Petrelius, geodesist. The results were many and various. The peninsula was found to be a plateau of moderate height with a mountain mass, West of the center reaching a height of 3900 feet. The main part of the area shows only crystalline rocks, granite, gneiss and schists called by Ramsay "Grundgebirge." There are little fringes of sedimentary rocks on the north, south, and south-east coast. These are without fossils and are referred to the Devonian. The mountains referred to are thought to be eruptive and are composed of nepheline-syenite. This highland furnishes a favorable place for the study of glaciation. Proof was found that the highest land was covered by an eastward moving ice-sheet. Following this was a so-called "Nunatak" period when the ice moved southeastward. There were abundant proofs of local glaciation reaching well toward the present. A considerable series of rock was collected and the results of petrographical studies by Dr. Hackman are given in much detail.

The biologic work was none the less important. Maps are given showing the tree limit and the distribution of pines, birches and junipers. The flora was found not to be so strongly Arctic as had been supposed. The mosses and lichens were studied by Brotherus and Sanio, while Kihlman treats of the natural conditions of the country as regards the growth and distribution of vegetation. We know no equally full and lucid treatment of the subject for an Arctic region. We wish in closing to express our appreciation of this work as a whole. The University of Helsingfors, the Finnish Society and the scientists of the expedition are to be congratulated both on the wisdom which planned and carried out the enterprise and on the rich fruits which attended it. We will await other publications of this university with pleasant anticipation. D. P. N.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

—ADAMS, F. D., "Laurentian Area to the North and West of St. Jerome," 20 pp.—Ann. Rep. Geol. Surv. of Can., Vol. VII, New Series, 1896.

—AMI, Henry M., Preliminary Lists of the Organic Remains occurring in the various Geological Formations Comprised in the Southwest quarter-sheet map of the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, 45 pp.—Ann. Rep. Geol. Surv. of Can., Vol. VII, New Series, 1896.

—ARRHENIUS, SVANTE, On the Influence of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground, 39 pp.—Philosophical Mag., April 1896.

—BAIN, H. FOSTER, The Geology of Woodbury County, 54 pp. and 1 map. Ann. Rep. Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. V.

—BEYER, S. W., Geology of Boone County, 58 pp. and 2 maps.—Ann. Rep. Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. V.

—BREWER, WM. H., Earth Tremors at Niagara Falls, 6 pp.—Yale Scientific Monthly, May 1896.

—BRIGHAM, ALBERT PERRY, The New Geography, 7 pp.—Appleton's Pop. Sci. Mon., April 1896.

—CLARK, WM. B., Memorial of George Huntington Williams, 8 pp.—Bull. Geol. Soc. of Am., Vol. VI, 1894.

—Cretaceous Deposits of the Northern Half of the Atlantic Coast Plain, 4 pp.—Bull. Geol. Soc. of Am., Vol. VI, 1894.

—The Potomac Section of the Middle Atlantic Coast Eocene, 8 pp —Am. Jour. Sci., Vol. I, 1896.

—The Climatology and Physical Features of Maryland, 110 pp. and 5 maps. —2d Biennial Report of Maryland State Weather Service, Baltimore, 1896.

—COMSTOCK, GEORGE C. and ALBERT S., FLINT, Publications of the Washburn Observatory, Vol. IX., 258 pp., Madison, Wis., 1896.

—DOWLING, D. B., Report on the Country in the Vicinity of Red Lake and Part of the Basin of Berens River, Keewatin, 54 pp. and 1 map.—Pt. F., Ann. Rep. Geol. Surv. of Canada, Vol. VII.

—DOSS, BRUNO, Ueber das Vorkommen von Drumlins in Livland, 13 pp. and 1 map, Zeits. d. Deutch geolog. Gesellschaft, Jahr. 1896.

—FAIRCHILD, H. L., Glacial Genesee Lakes, 28 pp. and 2 plates.—Bull. Geol. Soc. of Am., Vol. VII, 1896.

—FOWKE, GERARD, Preglacial and Recent Drainage Channels in Ross County, Ohio, 24 pp. and 1 map.—Bull. of Scientific Labs. Dennison Univ., Vol. IX.